H6	0.330 (4)	0.029 (3)	0.125 (2)	0.040 (7)
H7	0.954 (4)	-0.050(2)	0.344 (2)	0.025 (6)
H8	1.111 (4)	0.075 (2)	0.406 (2)	0.027 (6)
H9†	0.474 (8)	0.498 (5)	0.050 (4)	0.03(1)
H10	0.299 (4)	0.509 (3)	0.120 (2)	0.048 (8)
H11†	0.47 (1)	0.595 (6)	0.156 (5)	0.06 (2)

† Occupancy = 0.5.

Table 2. Selected geometric parameters (Å, °)

CI1—O1	1.430(1)	NI—C2	1.341 (2)
Cl1—O2	1.433(1)	N2-C2	1.347 (2)
Cl1-03	1.436(1)	N2C3	1.378 (2)
C11-04	1.458(1)	N3C1	1.333 (2)
C12—O5	1.449(1)	N3-C3	1.320 (2)
C12—O6	1.430(1)	N4C1	1.301 (2)
C12—O7	1.437(1)	N5-C2	1.304 (2)
Cl2—O8	1.441 (1)	N6-C3	1.309 (2)
N1-C1	1.376 (2)		
O1-C11-O2	109.89 (8)	C1	120.3 (1)
01Cl1O3	110.11 (7)	C2-N2-C3	120.2 (1)
01-Cl1-04	108.85 (8)	C1-N3-C3	117.2 (1)
O2-C11-O3	110.19 (8)	NI-C1N3	122.1 (1)
02Cl1O4	109.00 (7)	N1C1N4	118.4 (2)
O3-C11-O4	108.78 (7)	N3C1N4	119.5 (1)
O5-Cl2-O6	109.36 (8)	N1-C2-N2	117.9 (1)
O5-Cl2-O7	108.77 (9)	N1C2N5	121.7 (2)
O5-Cl2O8	108.7(1)	N2C2N5	120.4 (2)
O6-Cl2-O7	110.86 (8)	N2-C3-N3	122.2 (2)
O6-C12-O8	109.64 (9)	N2-C3-N6	117.4 (1)
07Cl2O8	109.43 (8)	N3-C3-N6	120.4 (1)

Table 3. Hydrogen-bonding geometry (Å, °)

D—H···A	<i>D-</i> –H	$\mathbf{H} \cdot \cdot \cdot \mathbf{A}$	$D \cdot \cdot \cdot A$	$D - H \cdot \cdot \cdot A$
N1—H1···O9	0.84 (3)	1.88 (3)	2.705 (2)	170 (2)
N2—H2···O4 ⁱ	0.85 (2)	2.30(2)	3.021 (2)	142 (2)
N2—H2· · ·O7"	0.85 (2)	2.48 (2)	2.931 (2)	114 (2)
N4—H3···O3"	0.83 (2)	2.18 (2)	2.982 (2)	162 (2)
N4-H4···O4	0.80(2)	2.26 (2)	3.033 (2)	161 (2)
N5H5···O5 ¹¹¹	0.78 (2)	2.11 (2)	2.854 (2)	159 (2)
N5H6· · ·O8	0.94 (2)	1.95 (2)	2.884 (2)	173 (2)
N6—H7· · ·O1 [™]	0.86(2)	2.40 (2)	2.804 (2)	110 (2)
N6—H7···O4'	0.86 (2)	2.25 (2)	2.983 (2)	143 (2)
N6—H8· · ·O2 ^v	0.81 (2)	2.16(2)	2.951 (2)	168 (2)
O9—H9· · ·O9 ^{v1}	0.85 (4)	2.01 (4)	2.860 (2)	176 (5)
O9—H10· · ·O6 ^{vii}	0.76(3)	2.30(3)	2.998 (2)	153 (3)
O9—H11···O4	0.88 (5)	2.34 (5)	3.146 (2)	152 (5)

Symmetry codes: (i) x, y - 1, z; (ii) 1 + x, y, z; (iii) -x, -y, -z; (iv) 1+x, y - 1, z; (v) 2-x, 1-y, 1-z; (vi) 1-x, 1-y, -z; (vii) x, 1+y, z.

Backgrounds were obtained from analysis of the scan profile (Blessing, Coppens & Becker, 1974). The structure was solved by Patterson and Fourier methods.

Data collection: CAD-4 diffractometer software (Enraf-Nonius, 1977). Cell refinement: CAD-4 diffractometer software. Data reduction: *MolEN PROCESS* (Fair, 1990) and *SOR-TAV* (Blessing, 1987). Program(s) used to refine structure: *MolEN LSFM*. Molecular graphics: *CAChe WORKSYSTEM* (Cache Scientific, 1993). Software used to prepare material for publication: *MolEN CIF VAX*.

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1,8-Dimethyl-2-(3-furoylaminomethyl)-5phenyl-2,3-dihydro-1*H*-1,4-benzodiazepin-4ium Chloride

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Abstract

The diazepine ring of the title compound, $C_{23}H_{24}N_3O_2^+$.-Cl⁻, adopts a conformation halfway between a distorted boat and a distorted sofa. The furoylaminomethyl side chain is in an extended conformation placing the furan ring nearly parallel to the benzo part of the benzodiazepine ring. Two intramolecular hydrogen bonds to the Cl⁻ anion stabilize the observed conformation.

Comment

As part of a structure–activity study on a series of 2acylaminomethylbenzodiazepine derivatives with opioid activity, the crystal structure of the title compound, (I), has been determined.

Compared to the five other structures of the series determined previously (Peeters, Blaton, Meurisse & De Ranter, 1994a,b, and references cited therein), the title structure does not show any unexpected features. The seven-membered ring is in the usual conformation halfway between a distorted boat and a distorted sofa

Lists of structure factors, anisotropic displacement parameters, Hatom coordinates and complete geometry have been deposited with the IUCr (Reference: BK1103). Copies may be obtained through The Managing Editor, International Union of Crystallography, 5 Abbey Square, Chester CH1 2HU, England.

$C_{23}H_{24}N_3O_2^+.Cl^-$



[puckering parameters $q_2 = 0.684$ (4), $q_3 = 0.289$ (3) Å, $\varphi_2 = -36.2$ (3), $\varphi_3 = -135.9$ (7)°] with the 2-substituent axial and a mirror plane through C3 and the centre of the C5a—C9a bond [asymmetry parameter $\Delta C_s(C3) =$ 0.063(1)]. The furan ring is nearly parallel to the benzo part of the diazepine ring [dihedral angle $10.4(1)^{\circ}$], which in turn forms a dihedral angle of 62.7 (1)° with the phenyl ring. The conformation of the benzamide side chain is stabilized by two intramolecular hydrogen bonds, one from N4 and one from N12 to the Cl^{-} anion [N4—H4 = 0.860, N4···Cl = 3.056 (3), $H4 \cdot \cdot \cdot Cl = 2.26 \text{ Å}, N4 - H4 \cdot \cdot \cdot Cl = 153.1^{\circ}; N12 - H12 =$ $0.860, N12 \cdots Cl = 3.222$ (3), $H12 \cdots Cl = 2.40$ Å, N12— $H12 \cdot \cdot \cdot Cl = 159.0^{\circ}$].



Fig. 1. Perspective view of the title compound with atomic numbering scheme. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 40% probability level.

Experimental

The title compound was provided by Kali-Chemie, Pharma GmbH, Hannover, Germany, and recrystallized from an amylacetate/ethanol solution. The density D_m was measured by flotation in *n*-heptane/CCl₄.

Crystal data

$C_{23}H_{24}N_{3}O_{2}^{+}.Cl^{-}$	Cu $K\alpha$ radiation
$M_r = 409.90$	$\lambda = 1.54184 \text{ Å}$
Orthorhombic	Cell parameters from 24
Pbc2 ₁	reflections
a = 7.653 (4) Å	$\theta = 20-21^{\circ}$
b = 15.98(1) Å	$\mu = 1.760 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
c = 17.57(1) Å	T = 293 K

$$V = 2150. (2) \text{ A}^3$$

 $Z = 4$
 $D_x = 1.267 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$
 $D_m = 1.269 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$
Data collection
Stoe Stadi-4 four-circle
diffractometer
 $\theta(u)$ scans

10. 87

Absorption correction: ψ scans (EMPIR; Stoe & Cie, 1992a) $T_{\min} = 0.362, T_{\max} =$ 0.482

3382 measured reflections 1621 independent reflections

Refinement

Cl NI C2 C3

N4 C5

C5a

C6 C7 C8

C8/ C9 C9a

C10

C11

N12

C13 014 C15

C16 017 C18 C19 C1′ C2' C3 C4 C5'

Refinement on F^2 Extinction correction: $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.0334$ wR(F²) = 0.0885 1993) S = 1.0681621 reflections 265 parameters H-atom parameters not refined $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0515P)^2]$ + 0.4177P] where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$ $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\rm max} = 0.007$ $\Delta \rho_{\rm max} = 0.26 \ {\rm e} \ {\rm \AA}^{-3}$ $\Delta \rho_{\rm min} = -0.18 \ {\rm e} \ {\rm \AA}^{-3}$

Prism $0.60 \times 0.40 \times 0.15$ mm Orange

1564 observed reflections

$$[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)]$$

 $R_{int} = 0.0262$
 $\theta_{max} = 59.23^\circ$
 $h = -8 \rightarrow 8$
 $k = 0 \rightarrow 17$
 $l = 0 \rightarrow 19$
3 standard reflections
frequency: 60 min
intensity decay: < 3.0%

SHELXL93 (Sheldrick, Extinction coefficient: 0.0054 (5) Atomic scattering factors from International Tables for X-ray Crystallography (1974, Vol. IV, Tables 2.2B, 2.3.1) Absolute configuration: Flack (1983) parameter $\chi = 0.22(2)$

Table 1. Fractional atomic coordinates and equivalent isotropic displacement parameters ($Å^2$)

$U_{\rm eq} = (1/3) \sum_i \sum_j U_{ij} a_i^* a_i^* \mathbf{a}_i \cdot \mathbf{a}_j.$

	x	у	Ζ	U_{eq}
	0.3453 (2)	0.08956 (6)	0.17335 (6)	0.0811 (4)
	0.3390 (4)	0.2767 (2)	0.4374 (2)	0.071 (1)
	0.2910 (4)	0.1973 (2)	0.4020 (2)	0.054 (1)
	0.4491 (4)	0.1496 (2)	0.3734 (2)	0.056(1)
	0.5169 (3)	0.1856 (2)	0.3039 (2)	0.0504 (8)
	0.5947 (3)	0.2582 (2)	0.3001 (2)	0.0446 (9)
	0.6099 (4)	0.3130 (2)	0.3653 (2)	0.0451 (9)
	0.7573 (4)	0.3672 (2)	0.3644 (2)	0.052(1)
	0.7928 (5)	0.4230 (2)	0.4204 (2)	0.058 (1)
	0.6800 (5)	0.4297 (2)	0.4825 (2)	0.055(1)
1	0.7178 (7)	0.4900 (3)	0.5462 (3)	0.080 (2)
	0.5354 (4)	0.3792 (2)	0.4854 (2)	0.052(1)
	0.4936 (4)	0.3191 (2)	0.4286 (2)	0.049(1)
	0.2208 (7)	0.3017 (4)	0.4994 (4)	0.123 (3)
	0.1518 (4)	0.2109 (2)	0.3420 (3)	0.056(1)
	0.0832 (3)	0.1333 (2)	0.3112 (2)	0.0525 (9)
	-0.0550 (4)	0.0940 (2)	0.3429 (2)	0.049(1)
	-0.1266 (3)	0.1195 (2)	0.4008 (2)	0.075 (1)
	-0.1156 (4)	0.0187 (2)	0.3022 (2)	0.050(1)
	-0.2500 (4)	-0.0295 (2)	0.3261 (3)	0.066(1)
	-0.2740 (4)	-0.0952 (2)	0.2779 (2)	0.0751 (9)
	-0.1518 (5)	-0.0875 (2)	0.2229 (3)	0.069 (2)
	-0.0508 (5)	-0.0195 (2)	0.2350 (2)	0.061 (1)
	0.6683 (4)	0.2790 (2)	0.2246 (2)	0.047 (1)
	0.7551 (4)	0.2174 (2)	0.1835 (2)	0.056 (1)
	0.8194 (5)	0.2336 (2)	0.1120 (3)	0.066 (1)
	0.7968 (5)	0.3122 (3)	0.0794 (2)	0.069(1)
	0.7122 (5)	0.3741 (3)	0.1199 (3)	0.067 (1)
	0.6501 (5)	0.3585 (2)	0.1926 (2)	0.055(1)

Table 2. Se	lected geom	etric parameters (Å	., °)
N1-C2	1.460 (5)	C11—N12	1.451 (4)
N1-C9a	1.373 (4)	N12-C13	1.350 (4)
N1-C10	1.472 (7)	C13-014	1.226 (5)
C2—C3	1.516 (5)	C13-C15	1.475 (5)
C2-C11	1.514 (5)	C15-C16	1.352 (5)
C3—N4	1.447 (5)	C15-C19	1.419 (5)
N4	1.306 (4)	C16-017	1.362 (5)
C5C5a	1.447 (5)	O17—C18	1.350 (6)
C5-C1'	1.479 (5)	C18-C19	1.350 (5)
C5a-C6	1.422 (4)	C1'-C2'	1.391 (5)
C5a—C9a	1.428 (5)	C1'—C6'	1.397 (5)
C6-C7	1.356 (5)	C2'—C3'	1.373 (6)
C7—C8	1.395 (5)	C3'C4'	1.392 (6)
C8—C8M	1.506 (6)	C4'C5'	1.380 (6)
C8—C9	1.370 (5)	C5'—C6'	1.385 (6)
С9—С9а	1.421 (5)		
C9a-N1-C10	118.6 (4)	N1-C9a-C5a	126.2 (3)
C2-N1-C10	113.4 (3)	C2-C11-N12	113.1 (3)
C2-N1-C9a	126.7 (3)	C11-N12-C13	121.8 (3)
N1-C2-C11	110.5 (3)	N12-C13-C15	115.2 (3)
N1-C2-C3	112.2 (3)	N12-C13-O14	122.6 (3)
C3-C2-C11	113.8 (3)	O14-C13-C15	122.2 (3)
C2-C3-N4	111.4 (3)	C13-C15-C19	130.2 (3)
C3-N4-C5	124.1 (3)	C13C15C16	123.6 (3)
N4C5C1'	114.8 (3)	C16-C15-C19	106.2 (3)
N4-C5-C5a	122.3 (3)	C15-C16-017	110.4 (3)
C5a-C5-C1'	122.9 (3)	C16-017-C18	106.3 (3)
C5-C5a-C9a	127.5 (3)	O17-C18-C19	110.9 (4)
C5-C5a-C6	115.0 (3)	C15-C19-C18	106.2 (4)
C6C5aC9a	117.5 (3)	C5-C1'-C6'	121.8 (3)
C5a-C6-C7	123.4 (3)	C5-C1'-C2'	119.3 (3)
C6-C7-C8	119.6 (3)	C2'C1'C6'	118.8 (3)
C7-C8-C9	119.0 (3)	C1'-C2'-C3'	120.8 (3)
C7-C8-C8M	120.8 (4)	C2'-C3'-C4'	120.2 (4)
C8M-C8-C9	120.2 (4)	C3'-C4'-C5'	119.5 (4)
C8-C9-C9a	123.5 (3)	C4'C5'C6'	120.6 (4)
C5a-C9a-C9	117.0 (3)	C1'-C6'-C5'	120.0 (3)
N1-C9a-C9	116.7 (3)		(-)
C2-N1-C9a-C5a	24.4 (6)	N4C5C1'C2'	-41.8 (5
C9a—N1—C2—C11	-109.3 (4)	N4C5C5aC9a	-28.8 (5
C9a—N1—C2—C3	18.8 (5)	C5C5aC9a-N1	- 3.8 (6
N1-C2-C11-N12	-172.9 (3)	C2-C11-N12-C13	89.3 (4
N1-C2-C3-N4	-75.7 (4)	C11N12-C13-014	-2.7 (6
C2-C3-N4-C5	69.4 (4)	C11-N12-C13-C15	176.4 (3
C3N4C5C5a	-4.4 (5)	N12-C13-C15-C19	0.5 (6

The data were collected with a scan width of 60 steps of 0.02° with extra steps for the $\alpha_1 - \alpha_2$ dispersion. The variable scan speed ranged from 0.5 to 1.5 s per step. The ratio of total background to scan time was 0.5. The structure was solved by direct methods and refined anisotropically by full-matrix least squares on F^2 . H atoms were positioned geometrically and allowed to ride on their parent atoms.

Data collection: *DIF*4 (Stoe & Cie, 1988). Cell refinement: *DIF*4. Data reduction: *REDU*4 (Stoe & Cie, 1992b). Program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS*86 (Sheldrick, 1985). Program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL*93 (Sheldrick, 1993). Molecular graphics: *ORTEX2*.1 (McArdle, 1994). Software used to prepare material for publication: *PARST* (Nardelli, 1983).

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Pyridoxal Isonicotinoyl Hydrazone (PIH), a Synthetic Ion-Chelating Agent

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Abstract

Pyridoxal isonicotinoyl hydrazone $[3 - hydroxy - 5 - (hydroxymethyl) - 2 - methyl - 4 - pyridinecarboxaldehyde 4-pyridinecarbonylhydrazone, C₁₄H₁₄N₄O₃] exhibits a non-planar conformation. Non-H atoms lie almost in two planes, one of the isonicotinoyl ring, the other of the remainder of the molecule, with a dihedral angle of 17.41° between them. The central C=N_N'_C=O chain has an$ *E*configuration around the C=N double bond of the hydrazone bridge, a*trans* $motif of the amide group along -N'_C= and an$ *S*-trans conformation along

Lists of structure factors, anisotropic displacement parameters, Hatom coordinates and complete geometry have been deposited with the IUCr (Reference: NA1182). Copies may be obtained through The Managing Editor, International Union of Crystallography, 5 Abbey Square, Chester CH1 2HU, England.